A PUZZLING SUBJECT. as far from Buffalo to New York as

it is from New York to Buffalo, yet, if we are to believe the reasoning of Mr. Alex-ander Hogg, a correspondent of The Railzette, the railway run can be made more easily in the former direction because the speed of the eastward moving train being added to that of the rotating earth the reduction of weight due to centrifugal force is greater. We quote such portions of Mr. Hogg's letter as do not involve difficult mathematics:

'In 1891 the New York Central and Hudson River railroad ran a train 43614 miles in 425 minutes and 49 seconds, or an average of 61% miles per hour. The weight of the train was 460,000 pounds. The same company on Sept. 11, 1895, made the remarkable run of the same 4361/2 miles in 407% minutes. This was an average of 64.26 miles per hour.
"The New York Central, in starting

both times from New York city, unneces sarily retarded its own speed. From Al-bany to Buffalo, due west, the train encountered not only the prevailing west wind, but the force of the earth's revolu-

"Owing to the diurnal rotation of the earth, bodies at the equator press toward the earth with two hundred and eightyeight-two hundred and eighty-ninths of the pressure they would were the earth deprived of its rotation. If, therefore, the rotation of the earth could be accelerated until it took only one-seventeenth of the present sidereal day to make a complete ency would be increased (17) twofold—that is, it would be 280 times as great as now, and bodies at the equator would have no pressure downward, or, as we say, would weigh nothing. / This rate of revo-lution would not be sufficient to deprive bodies anywhere else of their entire weight.

'Now let us apply this to railroad trains. A train running east, at the equator, would be lightened as compared with weight on a still earth. If running due west, the result would be less. And the train, running east and west with the same velocity, would be a certain frac-tion of its total absolute pressure. Example-Taking a train running, say 70 fee per second, or nearly 48 miles, per hour, this fraction would not be far from one one thousand six hundredth part; in run-ning 60 miles per hour it would be one thousand two hundred and eightleth part, and if running 100 miles per hour, or 147 feet per second, it would be the one seven hundred and sixty-fifth part, nearly, and it would be greater and greater as th speed is increased, and still greater as both speed and weight of the train are increased. The train of the New York Central was 337 feet long and weighed 565,000

pounds.
"This calculation, it will be observed. as said, will be true for the equator. The New York Central train ran from Albany to Buffalo upon about the forty-second parallel of latitude and * * * therefore this calculation should be corrected for this latitude and would be about soven-

Other correspondents agreed with Mr. Hogg in principle, though not accepting all his mathematics. One of them ends his letter with the following rather jocose sug-

It is well known that when the moon is above us it draws movable objects away from the earth and when it is on the opposite side of the earth it draws the earth away from movable objects here, thereby ausing the tides. It might be well to suggest to the New York Central officers that, s the tides travel from east to west, they may perhaps offset the disadvantages under Mr. Hogg's theory by starting when the position of the moon is propitious and, as they would 'keep in the tide' while going west, they still may be able to make fast time going west, even if the engineers, or, indeed, the engines themselves, learn they are trying to make Buffalo."

The Fair at St. Malo.

The streets of St. Malo are gay; here are great yellow oilskins and sou'westers, brilliant green blankets and striped rugs; there are the stout cottons to make the bags of chaff which are all their bedding, in gaudy checks of orange, red and blue.

There are blue jerseys, flat woolen caps, huge knitted comforters and padded gloves; there are high boots coming up to the knee and green or scarlet socks and piles of great heavy sabots. And all the smaller shops have set out shelves spread with cheap sweetmeats and oranges, col-ored paper flowers and common toys, or with bright ribbons and gayly colored pins and rings and brooches, while up and down the street men pass, bearing trays or baskets and selling trifles of all sorts, which they ory monotonously.
"Ki-kiri-Ki!" chants the merchant of

caramel apples, with his forest of scarlet balls, perched on slender sticks. "Ki-kiriand the seller of berlingots, which are aweetments, responds.

A la vanille pour les p'tit's filles Au citron pour les garcons, enumerating his wares in a rude but tune-ful rhyme, and there are all the other odd trifles which are sold at a Brittainy fair,
"Japanese eggs," "tongues of my motherin-law," lobsters, perhaps, in scarlet wool
and black Madagascar monkeys dancing
at the end of a string, dolls that are mere shapeless wedges of wood, surpents for throwing, confetti, bunches of paper flowers and certainly somewhere, perhaps in the arching of the gate, a long row of pictures set up against the wall, indescribably religious, and an open umbrella full of small ones, splendidly red and blue and green—"All at a sou, la Bonne Vierge, la Vierge des Terreneuvas."—Macmillan's

A Hungarian Legend.

The young prince, fair as a god, was mortally wounded. He had been hunting in the dark forest, dreaming of the golden es of the princess, his wife, w wild boar attacked and wounded him with his cruel tusks. And the prince, pale as a bunch of jasmine, was stretched on the bed, his noble blood staining the damask coverlet. Around the bed three mourners stood-the mother, sister and the The mother cried:

"Let us hasten to the magician who lives in the dark forest, and he will give us a balm that heals." And they went. The magician said un-

"I can heal the young prince, but to pay me for this wonderful balm I want the mother's right arm, the sister's right hand with the ring on it and the wife's goiden

The mother answered: 'Is that all? Take my arm."

'Take also my white hand and the ring But the bride walled and wrung her

"Alas and alack! Will I have to give up my lovely golden tresses? I cannot do it! I

Thereupon the magician kept his balm and the young prince died. Around the dead body stood three mourners, and they wept night and day. The mother wept and held in her arms the head of her lovely dead son, the prince. The sister wept at his feet, and the bride wept on his heart —his cold heart that throbbed so tenderly —his cold heart that throbbed so tenderly for love of her heavy golden tresses. And where the mother's tears fell there grew a wide river, whose immortal waves will flow on forever. And the sister's tears became a fountain pure as crystal. And where the bride had wept there was a small puddle—and the first sunbeams tried it up. HAD TO LEAVE.

The Weather Clerk Was Not Appreciated A stranger in Billville walked into the postoffice and asked to be directed to the signal service man. "He ain't here no more," said the

"Isn't here?" "No. You see, they don't stay long they emigrata "

"Emigrate?" "Yes, sir. You see, it's this way. We had one here six years ago, an every time he'd prophesy cold it would come so hot you couldn't stand a linen duster, an when he'd hang out the storm flag the weather'd come as mild as mutton, an when he said rain it would come so dry you could hear the ground crack, an he got to be looked on as sich a liar that the parson took him for a text an said hell wuz his portion, an it worried him so that he took to drink an give it ont that he'd been promoted, an went to the Pacific slope. In fact," continued

er they've failed in business." "All of them?" "Yes, sir-except them that we don"

the postmaster, "they all goes there, aft-

lynch. 'Why, that's pretty bad!" "Yes, sir, but you see this is a farm in community, an when a man gits government salary for makin weather for you, he orter make it right. It

knocks the farmers out to say rain an miss it by six weeks.' "So the signal service bureau has

hard time here?" "Yes, sir, an it's a pity, too, 'cos ome of the fellers air real nice men, but they soon play out, an can't git no credit at the stores on account o' missin the weather so constant, an then they always say they've been promoted an go west. They do say that they's a regular olony o' them there!"

And then the postmaster put on his spectacles and went forward to a customer who wanted 3 cents' worth of notepaper. -Atlanta Constitution.

THE BODY AND THE MIND. Dr. Parkhurst on the Great Value of Phys

ical Development. In his article on "The Best Thing In the World," Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in 'The Ladies' Home Journal, discusses with forceful emphasis physical development, and lends point to his argument by scintillating epigrams, some of which are here given:

panion branches sprung from one stalk. "Fidelity to physical conditions is the first thing for a man to think of who has any ambition to be a personal necess, and not only the first thing for him to think of, but the thing for him to seriously continue thinking of.

"Asceticism and debauchery are com-

'Those various anomalies of intellect classed under the general term of insanity have their grounds in some abnormal condition of the physical organ-

"Climb high as we like our ladder will still require to rest on the ground, and it is probable that the keenest intellectual intuition, and the most delicate throb of passion would, if analysis could be carried so far, be discovered to have its connection with the rather material affair that we know as the body.

"It is an interesting fact that all of those to whom Christ made his revelations were out of door men-men therefore presumably whose anatomy and physiology were not of a kind to interingly or becloudingly with their apprehension of the realities tendered to them.

"Temperament is almost as important a factor in opinion as is the mind itself. and temperament is an affair of the body.

Ways of the Moose.

Ambrose seemed to know a great deal about moose, after all. He told the boys how, back from the narrow valley and the swift, winding stream, the country was all a wilderness, hillsides clad with birches, maples and evergreens, and resting at their feet little lakes, so numerous that no man knew how many there were. Often, where these lakes were shallow, the yellow pond lily with its oval leaves crowded the surface. At other seasons the tender bark of mountain ashes and moosewoods are the favorite food of the moose, but now there is nothing he likes so well as the long tubular roots of the lily. In the very early mornings, and in the evenings, about the time of the harvest moonthe full moon nearest Sept. 21-a hollow sound, not unlike the sound of distant chopping, may be heard. It is the sound of moose calling to their mates or the angry challenge of fierce rivals. It is this sound which the hunter imitates to attract the moose. But there are only a few places where the moose will answer, shallow spots in certain well known lakes, and it is said to be nearly useless to call anywhere else. -

Tappan Adney in St. Nicholas. Increase of Russian Power

Would western civilization be the gaines or the loser by an extension, amounting to predominance, of the Russian power. The many amiable qualities of the Russian character, which perhaps no person is better qualified to appreciate than the traveler who has enjoyed Russian hospitality, disarm those feelings of unreasoning antipathy which, when once they have arisen between nations, are the most difficult to allay. But the Russian government has unhappily precluded itself from appealing to the higher instincts of the cultivated

luropean peoples.

Their ruthless treatment of the Jews, their cruel pan-Slavic policy—nay, the re-cent persecution of that handful of Rus-slan colonists in Armenia who are religious exiles rather than coloniststhem from such an appeal. Their com-mercial policy is not calculated to enlist the good will of the commercial classes in Europe. They have sealed up that natural avenue of western commerce with Asia by the Black sea and the valley of the Kur. In this manner they have themselves af-forded the strongest and most realistic ar-guments to those who still see in the Russian empire a menace to all that Europe holds dear, and who quote the prophecy of the first Napoleon that Europe would again be overrun and her institutions over-turned by the barbarians of the north.—

Marvelous Results.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Miob., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no besitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succedding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at D. J. Humphrey Drag Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

From A Findlay Mother.

"Having used Dr. Hand's Colic Cure for my baby, I can fully recommend it. I have used a great many medicines for baby colic. and none have done so much good. I will bereafter use no other remedy for colicky babies.—Mrs. L. Tanner, Findley, Ohio." Dr. Hand's Cono Cure, Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion and all of Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children sold by all druggists for 25c.

SAT IN A HISTORIC SENATE.

Thomas L. Clingman Was Colleague Clay and Webster.

The news that ex-Senator Thomas La nter Clingman has entered a home for Confederate soldiers in North Carolina, broker in health and in purse, has excited the deepest sympathy among those who knew the old man in his palmy days and in recent years. He has been a familiar figure about the capitol, and it was only lately that his presence was missed from the corridors and the floor of the senate.

It was a daily sight, just after the ses burden of ago, walk into the chamber and take a seat in an unobtrusive corner. Snow white hair, scant of growth, partly povered his bend, and snowy whiskers served to hide the hollow cheeks. Occasionally a senator would stop for a word and the aged Solon would seize the oppor tunity to tell of his antitebacco cure, which has been his hobby for many years.

To see Clingman in his poverty stricken old age one found it hard to picture him as a power in a body of great men, such as Clay, Webster and Calhoun. Yet he was time when they were his colleagues. Clay was his idol, and when Webster made his great 7th of March speech he sat on the arm of Clay's chair, his hand affectionately resting on the great Kentuckian's shoulder. That was in the old senate chamber, where the federal supreme court now holds its sessions. With Andrew Jackson as his companion he led the senate in the old hall of representatives, now Statuary hall, to hear John Quincy Adams deliver his

eulogy on Lafayette.

His friendship for Clay led to a duel between himself and Congressman Yancey of Alabama, growing cut of a speech delivered about the causes that led to Clay's defeat. The ground selected for the meet-ing was near Washington, perhaps at Bialensburg. Pistols were the weapons, and one shot was exchanged without effect. Here the seconds, Charles Lee Jones, the noted exponent of the code duello, for Clingman and Congressman Huger of South Carolina for Yancey, endeavored to bring about an adjustment, and they finally arranged the matter satisfactorily. During the very first week he served in congress Clingman had a passage at arms on the floor with Henry A. Wise of Vir-

The public career of Senstor Clingman has been a remarkable one. He is now 83 years of age, and more than 20 of these were spent in legislative assemblies. Graduating from the University of North Carolina at 20, he was soon after elected to the state legislature, and in 1840 was promoted by the electors to the state senate. From December, 1843, to June, 1858, he served continuously as a representative of North Carolina in congress, with the exception of one term, participating during this ex-tended period in nearly all important debates, particularly in those relating to foreign affairs, from his prominent position of chairman of the committee having that field in charge. During this service he established a record for attendance, never

missing a day's session. His senatorial career segan in 1858 through appointment to fill the unexpired term of Senator Asa Biggs, who resigned to accept a federal judgeship. He was sub-sequently elected to succeed himself from March 4, 1861, but the term was never begun. In the preceding January Clingman withdrew from the senate with other southern members, participated as a comssioner from North Carolina in the Confederate congress in May, and in July was formally expelled from the senate. he entered the Confederate army and became a brigadier general and did not fig ure again in politics after 1868, when he went as a delegate to the Democratic na-

tional convention. For years prior to the war and for a long time thereafter Senator Clingman had de-voted himself to scientific pursuits, and it is a tribute to his knowledge and enthusiasm that he determined the highest points of Black mountain and Smoky mo both of which have been called in his honor. North Carolina's valuable mineral de posits were also made known through his efforts.-Washington Post.

The Fight With Africans and Asiatics. The plain truth is that the natural fight ing power of Asiatics and Africans is very nearly equal to that of Europeans-so near ly equal that whenever the dark men are even decently organized and armed, or led by a man of capacity, the white men's ad vantage disappears, and they have to fight with all the care and generalship and even numbers which they would require in Europe. It is assumed that these things will never occur, but the assumption is a very large one, and by no means borne out by past facts. We all know and admit that the necessary change has occurred in Japan, and no European power would now invade that country without taking all the precautions it would take if it were invading a European state. Indeed Russia is actually accumulating a great army in eastern Siberia—90,000 men, it is said in fear lest the Japanese, if too much

pressed, should invade her.

The ameer of Afghanistan is accumu lating European weapons year by year and is actually manufacturing them in such quantities that, should we ever come into conflict with his successor, the general in command will have to be as careful as if were face to face with a European foe It is not General Roberts who will tell anybody that the conquest of Afghanistan, supposing that our democracy decided on that foolish enterprise, would be an easy task or a military parade. And now, in Abyssinia, a European army has been actually destroyed by an African power, whose soldiers, though no doubt of Semite blood, are most of them darker than any great tribe of Asiatics. The Italians were of the best blood of Europe, they belonged to an army trained for 30 years to mee European opponents, they carried weapons of precision, and they died in a proportion to their numbers most unusual in yet they were swept in utter rout out of the hills and had Menclek but pursued, as a European general would have done, would have been swept out of Africa. London Spectator.

Obedient Soldiers. A drill instructor of a certain regiment

being of a thirsty nature, often took the men he was drilling round near to the canteen, to be far from "the madding crowd." He would march them up to the canteen door, call "Right about!" ther dive into the canteen, always emerging in time to give them another command be fore they reached the end of the parad ground. ground. One day, however, as he was drinking a pint of beer, some of it almost choked him. Out he rushed, spluttering and coughing, just in time to see six of the men marching through a gate and the rest standing, marking time, with their faces close to the wall. Defore he got his throat cleared the colonel came upon the scene, and at once commenced to inquiries. That man does not drill the recruits now. The six who disappeare were discovered about a mile off, still marching, and were complimented for obedience to orders.—London Telegraph.

AN UNCHRISTENED OWL.

Well Known California Bird of the Night That Has No Name. The important discovery has been made Washington that the horned owl of Cal-

tfornia has no name. This may be largely due to the retiring nature of this meditative songster of the moonlight, which has kept it from intruding itself into the business of ornitholo-gists with double barreled shotguns, but the fact remains that the well known horned owl of the Sierra forests has just been discovered. In fact, there is no horned owl west of the Missouri river that has a name—that is, a real name besides the nicknames which vulgar speech has estowed.

Ornithologists have always suppose that California has put up with the same kind of an ordinary horned owl that has been given to the rest of America, and they have carelessly called our fine bird with the peaked tufts behind its ears the Bubo virginianus subarcticus. But now ston of the senate began, to see the gaunt California may boast a horned owl of its gray figure, straight as an Indian despite own. More than that, it has been discovered that there is no such thing as a Bubo virginianus subarcticus at all. This is but another of the mass of things which constantly show how ignorant ornitholo gists are when it comes to birds.

It has been known for a long time that a white horned owl of the name of Bubo virginianus arcticus flourishes north of the Canadian border, and that south of it west of the Missouri, other horned owls live and toot from the plains to the Pacific ocean. Years ago a big bird man named Hoy shot a horned owl out west, supposed quite prominent, if not so famous, in the it to be the regular horned owl of the proceedings which marked the historic west, called it virginianus subarcticus, and ever since then the specimen, nicely put away in arsenic in the Smithsonian institution, has been the type of authority on western horned owls.

It was Ornithologist Leverett M. Loomi of the Academy of Sciences who discovered this owlish scientific blunder while on the eastern visit from which he has just re-turned. He had taken two owlskins along, with a lot of other specimens intended for comparison and study in the great eastern zoological museums, and on investigation concerning the owls he found that the Hoy type was a stray Canadian from the north for one thing and for another thing that the California horned owl has white feet, reddish dress and other differences that made it a distinct type. As it is a discoverer's sole province to bestow names he will call the horned owl of the Rockies and the plains the Bubo virginianus hoyi, after the man who made the mistake, but he is still thinking about what he will call the new owl that he has given to Califor-

nia. Of course California is rich in other owls that the ornithologists have managed to name correctly. There are the charming saw whet, so called because its song sug zests saw sharpening in a sawmill; the California screech, which belies the rumor that California birds have no song; the burrowing owl of the Pacific coast, that lives with the gophers and chipmunks, and so on.

Mr. Loomis has also named a new species of shearwater, an ocean bird, that he discovered during his months of daily boating 10 miles off Monterey, and it will go into the books as the "Puffinus gilberti," after Dr. Gilbert of Stanford uni-

The particular occasion of Mr. Loomis trip east was the thirteenth annual congress of the American Ornithological un-ion at Washington, at which he read a paper quite paralyzing to the bird scientists there. Loomis has for a great many years been a special authority on bird migra tion, and it was the discoveries concerning the pelagic birds of the Pacific, made dur-ing his relentless beating trips for off the shore at Monterey, that he gave to the science of ornithology. The ocean birds of the Pacific are but very little known, and from three to ten miles off the Pacific shore anywhere are millions of ocean birds never seen on shore. Loomis got out among them daily for months, gathered many specimens never reported before in this part of the world, found species never described anywhere and made a special study of migrations. He discovered and demonstrated the fact, new to science, that ocean birds, in their long migrations between the arctic and the southern regions, are not guided by instinct, but always keep the shore line in view and are guided by it. Birds that fly high fly farther from shore. All swing in to follow the bend in the coast line, and during fogs they fly close to the surf to be guided by the sound.

During the 18 months that Professor Loomis has been here he has increased the ornithological collection of the Academy of Sciences from 2,100 to 9,000 specimer and is in a hurry to make it 20,000, though this would be small compared with the three or four great collections of the east. The Academy of Sciences is doing notable work in the almost unworked field of the birds of the Pacific.—San Francisco Call.

Purcell's twofold genius for composition sacred and secular-asserted itself from the first. Wherever we look in his compositions, whether in anthem or in opera, we are immediately convinced of the exceptional power and genius that he possessed to mold either vocal or instrumental music. With Purcell it was a perfectly natural thing to compose. The traditions of the abbey 200 years ago led older musicians to delight in the abilities of the youthful choristers, and no direction talent was more regarded than that of compositions. Living in an atmospher of music, and with great things expected of them, it was not uncommon for boys to be found capable of composing, as occasio required. Music was neither ground out of them nor was it imparted with a niggardly hand.

These choristers were trained for and expected to become church musicians, vithout any fear and trembling as to how soon they would displace their masters oce the order of the musician evolved During Purcell's pupilage there was another particularly clever boy at the abbey, Pelham Humphrey, "capable of composing the anthem." Pepys is to be trusted and his diary says, "The anthem was good after the sermon, being the Fifty-first psalm, made for five voices by one of Captain Cooke's boys, a pretty boy, and they say there are four or five of them that can do as much."—Blackwood's Magazine.

This is a question which is now freely discussed in this country, and in view of this fact it is interesting to note that several of his majesty's Hohenzollern progen-itors were either insane or close on the verge of lunacy.
Frederick I of Nuremberg, for example,

who is regarded as the founder of the house of Hohenzollern, was one of the most eccentric rulers of his time. It was he who invented the Nuremberg "maiden" -that fearful instrument of torture in the shape of a woman, whose arms, stud-ded with spikes, pierced the body of the victim until he died. This monarch had a veritable craze for watching his fellow reatures suffer.

Then again Albert, the grandson of Frederick, was a madman. He was en-dowed with great physical strength and used to knock his subjects down at every opportunity just for the fun of the thing.
George William, the second duke of
Prussia, spent a considerable portion of
his reign under restraint for mental dis-He thought himself a god and insisted upon people worshiping him-a pecultarity that seems to be developing in

William II. Frederick, the first king of Prussia, suffered from a mental trouble, and Frederick William IV lost his reason after the revolution of 1848.—Pearson's Weekly.

Japan Up to Date. Japan is going ahead. Its first big Hamano, the member of the diet and years old pastor of the Greek church at Tokyo, who is also president of the Japan Cast Iron company, belongs to a politico-religious type already familiar in the older munts of commercial morality. The municipality of Tokyo had decided to andertake a waterworks system, and had obtained a subsidy from the government of 15,000,000 ven in aid of the total estimate of 80,000,000. In a patriotic moment some of this outlay of Japanese money on water pipes was kept for the Japan Cast Iron company, but the result has only been to artificially foster foreign rather than home industries.

By a most ingenious device about 800 St. Louis Lim'td...No. 3...6:13 p m..... Daily tons of defective pipes were laid after Fast Mail they had been rejected by the clerk of the works, and the Tokyo citizens, it is Ft. Wayne Acm -No. 11-10:35 "daily Ex Sun estimated, thereby suffer a loss of about Pacific Express.... No. 51...6124 " " Local Freight.... No. 71...9130 " "

The officials of the company are now awaiting trial-which apparently does not prevent the newspapers in Japan from assuming their guilt.-St. James



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CLINTON, Ia., June 10 .- W. J. Young,

swindle is really a very creditable piece the millionaire lumberman, died here of reguery for such a young nation. Mr. after a prolonged illness. He was 69 Thrushed His Sister-In-Law.

> Faight cruelly beat his sister-in-law and was assessed \$50 and costs by the maror

DENNISON, O., June 11. - Charles

GOING WEST.

..... No. 1...5:12 p m...... Daily Kansas City Exp., No. 7,.11:17 a.m

#2 No. 1 and No. 7 do not stop at Napoleon GOING EAST. N. Y. & Boston, L'td., No. 2., 6:24 a m. . . . Daily Toledo Accom No. 10.. 7:56 a m Daily Atlantic Exp.... No. 4..9:05 p m . daily Ex Sun

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Local Freight. No. 70 -1:35 p m ...daily Ex Sun

TIME TABLE EFFECTIVE JUNE 2, 1896

No. 20 No. 2 STATIONS. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. Cttawa --Leipsic --Hamier --Malinta --Wauseon....Lv

All trains daily except Sunday.

Train No. 2 makes direct connection at Malinta with T. St. L. & K. C., arriving at Toledo 19 p. m., No. 1 makes connection at Limawith Ohio Sourthern arriving at Springfield 10.30 a. m., Washington C. H. at 12.23. Greenfield at 12.57. Waverly (making connection with N. & W. for all points in the Southeast) Jackson 3.38 p. m. Wellston 4.15 p. m. Ohio Southern trains make connection at Lima for No. 2 giving an opportunity to make a round trip from any of the above stations to Greenfield or intermediate stations in the same day. Before taking your next trip call on agents of the Lima Northern who will be pleased to figure you routes and rates via the new line.

E. E. EISHER A. G. P. A. ae new line. . H. ROSER. F. E. FISHER, A. G. P. A. ien'i Man., Lima, O. Springfield. O.

Baltimore & Ohio R.H. TIME TABLE. IN EFFECT MAY 31st, 1896.

1	East-Bound.							
ı	STATIONS.	1&104	14	16	6	8		
1	CENTRAL TIME.	PM		AM 1 B 05	PM 3 00	AM *10 15		
١	The state of the s	45 41	1 00	PM 1 40	8 35	PM 3 36		
١	" Monroeville.	8 31	*****	1 4 05		1 4 05		
۱	" Sandusky	*8 00	499.41	† 3 35		13 35		
ı	" Mansfield	10 05	(404.00	5 33		6 50		
	" Mt. Vernon-	11 22 PM	*******	6 45		7 45		
	Ar Newark	T12 10	*****	7 35		8 22		
	Lv Newark	*12 30 PM	AM			8 30		
	" Zanesville	1 12 PM	f6 30			AM		
	Ar Wheeling,	5 45	PC-75-F		AM	1 15		
	" Pittsburgh " Washington.	AM		*****	PM	11 55		
	" Baltimore	11000	10000	0.000000	2.53	PM		
	" Philadelphia							
	" New York	PM				6 30		
	West-Bound,							
	STATIONS.	7	5	.8	111 & 17	15		
3	CENTRAL TIME.			,PM				

Ar. Chicago..... 9 00 11 00 PULLMAN SERVICE. Chicago and Cleveland, Trains Nos. 14 and Chicago and Pittsburg, Trains Nos. 5, 6, 14 Chicago and Columbus, Trains Nos. 14, 16, Chicago and Wheeling, Trains Nos. 7, 8, 46 and 47. Chicago and Baltimore, Trains Nos. 5, 6, 7 and s. Chicago and Philadelphia, Trains Nos. 7

and 8. Chicago and New York, Trains Nos. 7 and 8. Columbus and Baltimore, Trains Nos. 7 and 8.
F Stops to let off passengers from points east of Chicago Junction or to take on passengers for Chicago. "Trains run Daily. 18top on Signal. S Will wait 10 min. for Connection. "Stop for Meals. Daily except Sundey. D Stop on Sundays only. Grand Calumet Heights will be a flag stop for trains Nos. 11. 12. Is and 17. Wednesdays and Saturdays for train No. 6. Sundays for train No. 7. J. VAN. SMITH, CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Supt. Gen, Pass, Agt.

THE OHIO SOUTHERN The Jonly Direct Line Between Lima and

Southeastern Ohio.								
4. ex Su	2. ex Su	In Effect July 28,'95.	1 exSu	ex Si				
3 40 4 02 4 10 4 28 4 54 5 19 6 25 6 35 7 06 7 18 8 32 8 32 8 35 9 00 10 01 10 06 A. M. 6 00 6 25 6 45	8 24 8 33 8 52 9 17 9 45 10 53 11 30 11 31 11 42 11 57 12 23 12 57 1 00 1 45 2 34 3 38 3 38 3 36	Lima Unipolis St. Johns. Jackson Center. Quincy St. Paris Ar Springfield Lv Lv. Springfield Lv Lv. Springfield Lv Lv. Springfield Lv So. Charleston Jeffersonville Washington C. H. Island Grove. Greenfield Thrifton Bainbridge Waverly Glen Jean Ar Jackson Lv Lv. Jackson Ar Coalton Ar Weilston Lv	11 08 10 41 9 35 9 25 8 57 8 40 8 30 7 35 7 31 7 10 6 08 5 10 A. M.	7 3 7 0 6 5 7 6 5 6 5 1 6 5 4 4 2 2 5 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 4 4 1 1 5 5 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
Tra Sprin Paris West, nection	in No gfield with at Qu on at	. 1 makes direct co for all points East a Pennsylvania Lines incy with Big Four E Lines with C. H. & D.	nnect nd W s Eas loute. arriv	est, a t an- Con				

Toledo at 4:00 p. m., Detroit 6:20 p. m.; with C. & E. and Fennsylvania Lines, arriving in Chicago at 7:55 p. m. Thus making several hours' shorter time between Central and Southeastern Ohio and Chicago and the Northwest.

Train 2-Through Mail and Express between Lima and Southeastern Ohio.

Train 2-Through Mail and Express between Lima and Southeastern Ohio.

Train's makes quick time between Southeastern Ohio and all points North and Northwest. Arrives at Chicago 7:25 a. m.

Train No. 4 will save you several hours time between Lima, Springfield and Parkersburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Southeastern points.

For any information call on Ohio Southern agents or write, L. R. BROCKENBROUGH.

G. P. A., O. S. R., Springfield, Ohio.

\$2.50 CLEVELAND BUFFALO.

-DAILY LINE BETWEEN-Cleveland and Toledo, VIA "C. & B. LINE."

Steamers "City of Buffalo," (New)
"State of Ohio" and "State of New York."
— DAILY TIME TABLE. Sunday included after May 30.

Lv. Cleveland 7:30 P.M. | Lv. Buffalo, 7:30 P.M. | Ar. Clev'l'nd 7:30 A.M. | Ar. Clev'l'nd 7:30 A.M. |

Ar. Builaio 7:30 A.M.; Ar. Clevina 1:30 A.M.; (Central Standard Time, Take the "C. & B. Line" steamer and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buyralo, Niagana Falls, Toboxto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1:000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian point.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS WERLIX TO NIAGARA FALLS.

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Coupon Ticket Agent, or address
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Gen. Pas. Ag't Cleveland, O. Gen. Man'gr



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THE ONLY LINE with 2 trains each way daily and the Virginias.

and the Virginias.

THE POPULAR LINE between Toledo, Fostria, Busyrus, Granville and Newark. Pull information relative to rates, time or trains, etc., will be cheerfully furnished by any Agent of the Ohio Central Lines.

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Pullman Sleepers between Columbus and Chicago every night in the year. Lowest Rates Quickest Time. For Tickets, Sleeping and Pa-for Car Reservations, Time of Trains and De tailed Informat'n inquire agts. C. H.V. & T. Ry W. H. PIBHER, Gen. Poss, & Tht. Agt., Co

Toledo, Columbus, Athens, Pomeroy

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Full Blooded Registered Percheron Stallion SAPEUR! And the Young Dark Grey



Will make the season, Tuesdays at Fred. Gebers, Freedom twp., Wednesdays at Geo. Wright, Liberty Center, Fridays at Carl Myers (Benien barn), Okolona, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at barn of the

HENRY A. ROHRS,

ATLANTIC GENERAL.



ATLANTIC CENERAL !

No. 24,358.

A Dark Bay. Standard and registered; foaled in 1886; weighs 1,200 lbs. 16 hands high. A good individual in every respect, and his record is no limit of his speed, as Frank Bogash has driven him a trial mile in 2:19, gave him his record in 2:25 and changed from the trot to pace the next day and drove him a mile in 2:22—not asking him to go and had plenty of speed left; and for both gaits he is as good a horse as there is in the State.

Will make the season of 1896 at owner's barn in Harrison township, two miles east of Napoleon, on the South Side.

Terms—\$10,00 to insure a foal.

ATLANTIC GENERAL: By Atlantic 1003; record 2:21; Sire of Atlantic King, 2:09%; Dandy, 2:14; Jeff. Davis, 2:17; Alton L. p., 2:22%, W. L. p., 2:20; Betsy Trotwood, 2:24%; Argosy 2:25; Pierpont Girl, 2:24%, and others in 2:36 and better.

Atlantic General's dam: By Sall by Blazing Star, 76; sure of Sleepy Tom 2:28; and of the dam of Dandy, 2:14; Georgie W., 2:23% Second dam by John Richards.

GEO. BOWEHMAN, Owner.

Napoleon, Ohio.

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